

DIVIDEND.

THE Managers of the "Gettysburg and Petersburg Turnpike Company" have this day declared a Dividend of **ONE PER CENT.** on the capital stock of said Company—payable on or after the 15th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Treasurer.
May 4, 1866. [11] 3t

DIVIDEND.

Bank of Gettysburg.
May 5, 1866. 5
THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of **THREE PER CENT.** payable on or after the 15th inst.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier.
May 11. 3t

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, to appear at an adjourned Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Gettysburg on Tuesday the 20th day of May, inst., to show cause, if any they have, why said Court should not appoint a Trustee of MICHIEL LAWRENCE, under a voluntary assignment for the benefit of Creditors, to serve in room of Isaac Robinson and Zephaniah Herbert, former Trustees, discharged from said trust.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.
May 4. 1d

NOTICE.

THE account of SAMUEL DUBROWAR, Assignee of JOHN HORNBERGER, has been filed for confirmation and allowance, in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the said Court has appointed Tuesday the 20th day of May, inst. for the confirmation of said account, unless cause to the contrary be then shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.
May 4. 1d

NEW STORE.

A. COBBIN

HAS opened a New Store in the Corner Room of Mr. McCosh's Hotel, Gettysburg, to which he calls the attention of the Public. His assortment consists in part, as follows, viz.:

GROCERIES,
Flour and Feed,
BAR AND ROLLED IRON,
Blister, Cast, & Shear Steel,
NAILS,
Shoes, City & Country make.

The Country make of Shoes are made and warranted by Mr. I. Knaus, of this place. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash or Produce.
Marketing of all kinds will be received.
Gettysburg, April 20. 5t

NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and is now opening, as large a Stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hardware, Queensware,
BONNETS,
Bonnet Trimmings, Shawls,
Silk & Fancy Goods, generally,
as has ever been offered to the public in this place. The Public are respectfully invited to call, in order to judge for themselves, when they may rest assured of having

Goods offered as Cheap as they can be obtained in any store in the County, or elsewhere.
Give me a call—and if I cannot please, yet I will be pleased to SEE YOU, thinking it no trouble to show the Goods.
P. S. The LADIES' attention is respectfully invited to a large selection of

FANCY GOODS.

Gettysburg, April 6. 6t

REMOVAL.

NOW FOR BARGAINS!

Wm. Rutland

HAS removed his Cheap and Fashionable Store a few doors West of his late stand to the rooms lately occupied by Wm. McSherry, in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the English Lutheran Church, where he will be pleased to see his friends. Having just returned from the Cities with a large and splendid assortment of fashionable

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,
selected from the very best establishments—he invites those wishing to make BARGAINS, to give him a call. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.
Gettysburg, April 20. 5t

THE LADIES

ARE invited to call and examine my assortment of LARSEN'S, BARGAIN'S, BALZANES, GINGHAM'S, GINGHAM LARSEN'S, which for beauty of style and cheapness cannot be surpassed.

R. W. McSHERRY.
May 1. 1t

Shawls & Bonnets.

Another lot of those large and beautiful **BARGE SHAWLS, Satin Stripes, and Plaid**—various shades; also another supply of **New Style NEAPOLITAN BONNETS,** just received and for sale by

D. MIDDLECOTT.
May 11. 1t

Cloths, Tweeds & Cassimeres.

JUST received, some very fine and cheap Tweeds, Cloths and Cassimeres.
R. W. McSHERRY.
May 1. 1t

Poetry.

FRIENDSHIP'S TONES.

"There is nothing in this wide world so like the voice of a spirit."—GRAY.
How light a word in friendship's tones can make the feelings glow;
How light an act, when understood, can make the bosom glow.
A word, a breath, an act, a smile, are full of graceful guile;
And lo! a paradise unfolds, and summer sunbeams smile!
The graceful laugh that foams along the brook—let's silvery way.
The gorgeous blush that dwells around soft fashion's bright array;
I saw them in soft-glancing eyes, and round a quently form.
And still they had no magic like that murmur true and warm.
I saw one smile: O, sweetly 'neath the melancholy moon;
I saw her move in splendor through the golden hour of noon;
Her coral lips and winning eyes their blandishments unfold;
And yet these woke no feelings like that word in friendship's fold.
Her sunny brow and lovely grace might make a poet dream,
And give the reason of his soul a high and loftier gleam.
I heeded not those gifted charms, but oh! I felt the gems
Of kindly words drop from her heart, like blossoms from their stems.
That tone like the evening dew that falls from star to flower;
From heart to heart it wildly steals, and consecrates the hour.
'Tis like the song of dreaming birds, that wake amid their lay,
And marvel at the gush of song, and sweetly sing away.

Miscellaneous.

The Sense of Obligation.—Ingratitude.

BY ROBERT MORRIS.

"I had a seeming friend;—I gave him gifts, and he was gone;
I had an open enemy;—I gave him gifts, and won him;
Common friendship standeth on equalities, and cannot bear a debt.
But the very heart of hate melteth at a good man's love.
Go to, then, thou that sayest,—I will give and rivet the links;
For pride shall kick at obligation, and push the giver from him.
The covetous spirit may rejoice, revelling in thy largesse,
But chilling selfishness will mutter,—I must give again!"

A friend called upon us some days since, who was not a little annoyed at a course of conduct in an individual, which seemed to him a puzzle, and a reflection upon all the higher attributes of human nature. It appears that the individual was merely an acquaintance, who had on a certain occasion been in a situation of much distress, and after having applied in vain to others who knew him better, sought relief from our friend.—Generous, confiding, and keenly alive to the difficulties of the unfortunate, he admitted that his pecuniary circumstances were not very flattering, but at the same time extended the asked for relief in the shape of a loan. The sum was not large, and it was to be returned in the course of a few weeks, inasmuch as our friend could not conveniently spare it but for the time specified. The matter passed on, the time designated elapsed, the money was not returned, and no explanation was made. But all this was nothing in the estimation of the individual who had conferred the favor, and he was disposed to overlook the neglect and to fancy in his own mind a dozen reasons therefor. But he was surprised and pained to learn that the borrower, not satisfied with falsifying his word upon the subject, and neglecting to make any apology or explanation, was busily engaged at every opportunity in slandering and vilifying the person who had assisted him! For a long time, our friend was much annoyed at the circumstance. He could not account for it—he could not fathom the motive of the villain. He cared nothing for the money, and would have received freely and cheerfully any apology for the delay in the repayment. But to be abused under the circumstances—to imagine that he had made an enemy by an act of kindness and generosity—the thought was indeed painful, and the belief in the existence of such ingratitude and depravity almost impossible. Nevertheless, on inquiring particularly into all the circumstances, we arrived at the conclusion that the slanderer had become so from a sense of obligation, and that most wretched species of jealousy and envy, which induces one human being to hate another, because of his superiority of mind, heart or circumstances—or because he feels that he cannot repay in a manly, noble, and frank-hearted manner, favors that have been extended to him in a like spirit. With many, this dark and despicable feature may be said to exist. They hate to acknowledge their indebtedness to others. Nay, more, they defy and defame their benefactors.—They lack the magnanimity of truth—they are mean and paltry of spirit, are low, malignant and jealous, and hence, as in the case of the individual referred to above, they not only shrink from all proper acknowledgment of favors received, but are guilty of the darker vice of injustice and outrage against those to whom they are indebted. Do you know of no such case, gentle reader? Can you not, in your own brief history, point out an individual whose friendship you

have forfeited, by placing him under a sense of obligation? Can you not remember the conduct of some one, who at a certain time, sought your advice, assistance and support, in some critical situation of life, and after you had extended them freely, cheerfully, and with effect—became less and less intimate, until, at last, the ties of friendship were severed, and the feeling lived but in memory?

Alas! for human nature. Too many forget one year, the obligations of that which preceded it. It is the weakness and the vice of the multitude to shrink from all generous manifestations for favors received: to withhold all heart-warm eulogies of the noble conduct of others, to underrate and depreciate the good, to speak charily of manly and disinterested acts, on the part of friends, neighbors and fellow-citizens. Selfishness is the prompting motive of too many. The mean and narrow thought forces itself upon the mind, that by the exaltation of others, we depreciate ourselves. The influence of vanity and pride are brought to bear, and thus, if we cannot attain to some eminence for virtue and for worth—we are too disposed to bring others down to our own unenvied level. But, thank heaven! there are exceptions to this rule. There are redeeming traits in human nature. There are generous, noble, confiding spirits among mankind. There are those who respond to, and are grateful for favors received—who repay them tenfold, and never forget the circumstances under which they were conferred. An act of common courtesy is by such treasured up as one of the bright things of life. They are not only happy in doing good unto others, but they rejoice when opportunities occur, when the higher, the purer, the more disinterested qualities of our nature may be manifested by others towards themselves. Their delight is in giving more than they receive—in responding more generously than even the generous—and thus they are doubly happy. Would that there were more of these truly frank, free-hearted and noble-minded spirits! Would that there were fewer of those who writhen under a sense of obligation, without having the manliness to admit their position, the magnanimity to appreciate a favor, or the honesty and justice to place themselves in an independent attitude.

INFLUENCE OF A CHRISTIAN MOTHER

What a public blessing, what an instrument of the most exalted good, is a virtuous Christian mother! It would require a superior pen to mine to trace the merits of such a character. How many, perhaps, who now hear me, feel that they owe to it all the virtue and piety that adorns them; or may recollect, at this moment, some saint in heaven that brought them into light to labor for their happiness, temporal and eternal.—No one can be ignorant of the irresistible influence which such a mother possesses in forming the hearts of her children. At a season when nature takes in lesson and example at every pore. Confined by duty and inclination within the walls of her own house, every hour of her life becomes an hour of instruction, every feature of her conduct a transplanted virtue. Methinks I behold her encircled by her beloved charge, like a being more than human, on whom every mind is bent, and every eye directed: the eager simplicity of infancy inhaling from her lips the sacred truths of religion, in adapted phrase and familiar story; the whole rule of their moral and religious duties simplified for easier infusion: the countenance of this fond and anxious parent, all beaming with delight and love, and her eye raised occasionally to heaven in fervent supplication for a blessing on her work. O, what a glorious part does such a woman act on the great theatre of humanity, and how much is the mortal to be pitied, who is not struck with the image of such excellence! When I look to its consequences, direct and remote, I see the plant she has raised and cultivated, spreading through the community, with the richest increase of fruit: I see her diffusing happiness and virtue through a great portion of the human race. I can fancy generations yet unborn, rising to prove and hail her worth, and I adore that God who can destine a single human creature to be the stem of such extended and incalculable benefit to the world.

"Good Night."—The sound is full of sweetness and tenderness. Why dost thou yet linger, departing one? Dost thou wish for another, and yet another good night? Is that word so grateful to thee? Where, indeed, is the ear that loves it not—that does not wish to have it repeated more than once? Let us receive these beautiful words as one of the pledges of our fair inheritance: a temporal emblem of those breathings of celestial peace, which will gush forth from one bosom to another, as happy spirits meet and part in the city of our God.

Jeremi says that old bachelors are like dry wood—when they do take fire they burn prodigiously; it takes more fuel to start the flame than it is worth, when it is kindled.

CRUSHED AFFECTIONS.

How many suffer by unreturned love and affection! They are attached strongly to those who return them cold words, indifferent looks, and even avoid their presence. A word, that might not otherwise be noticed, often sinks deeply in the heart of one whose life is bound up in another. Where an object is cherished, each motion is watched with solicitude, and a smile gives exquisite pleasure, while a frown sends a dagger to the heart. There is no greater sin than to crush the warm affections, gushing freely from a generous heart. It dries up the fountain of the soul—fades the smile on the cheek, and casts a shade over every bright and glorious prospect. Draw near to the heart that loves you; return the favors received, and if you cannot love in return, be careful not to bruise or to break it, by a careless word—an unkind expression, or an air of indifference.

How True.—A very eminent writer has said, that although we seem grieved at the shortness of life in general, we are wishing every period of it at an end.—The minor longs to be of age; then to be a man of business; then to make up an estate; then to arrive at honor; then to retire. The usurer would be very well satisfied to have all the time annihilated, that lies between the present moment and the next quarter-day; the politician would be content to lose three years of his life, could he place things in the posture which he fancies they will occupy after such a revolution of time: and the lover would be glad to strike out of his existence all the moments that are to pass away before the next meeting.

The Secret of Managing a Husband.—To know how to make good bread, has long been considered an essential qualification in a wife. It will be seen, by the following paragraph, that it is of much more consequence than most people are aware of. It is, in truth, the secret of wielding the sceptre:

An old lady who had been many years married, and had always managed to retain her husband's affection with all its youthful freshness, was asked one day what was the secret of this happiness.—She looked up through her glasses and replied, that she had always fed him well, and this was the "mighty magic" by which she had kept her gude man happy and contented.

What is the charge for inserting the death of a relation? inquired a gentleman, entering the office of a London newspaper. "Ten shillings," replied the clerk. "But I only paid seven shillings for the last," remonstrated the gentleman. "Oh!" said the clerk, "that was a common death, but this is *sincerely regretted*." "Well, my friend," returned the gentleman, laying down the ten shillings, "your executors will never be put to that expense."

Impertinence Rewarded.—A young lady in Philadelphia was insulted in the street, by a starchy old dandy, who insisted upon carrying her fan. She endeavored to rid herself of him, when his impertinence becoming unbearable, she hit him a gentle tap on the nose with her fan, which levelled him with the sidewalk. The fan was a griddle.

The Cincinnati Chronicle says that there is a young man living in that city, not yet twenty years of age, who is one of the first linguists of the day. He reads fluently some eight or nine of the principal languages, and, what is somewhat uncommon, reads the Hebrew without the points which generally accompany that language when written.

The Chronicle adds—"He is not only acquainted with the structure of various languages, but is said to have an extensive knowledge of their literature. We understand that the trustees of the Cincinnati College have concluded to bestow a permanent professorship upon this young and accomplished scholar."

There is a hill-top in the northern part of Hamilton county, Ohio, whence may be seen at the present time the handsome number of twenty thousand fruit trees in full bloom. Only think of the apples and peaches that will pour into market next August.—Cin. Chron.

Tabl' Civility.—"Shall I help you to the butter?" said a landlady of a cheap boarding house, to one of her guests. "Don't trouble yourself," was the reply, "the butter is plenty strong enough to help itself."

The Lowell Courier says that Mr. Isaac Page, of that city, has an apple tree which never blossoms as other apple trees do—that is, it produces no flower, and yet it brings forth fine fruit and bears well. Where the blossom ought to be there is a little something which resembles a bud, but it has no sign of a blossom or flower.

Mr. Brown.—A Washington writer says among other things, the following, of the Senator from Missouri—

"Amidst all his labors, which are Herculean, he has superintended the education of his children, all of whom, except the two youngest, are proficient in seven languages."

The Treasury argues that the Mexicans have been urged on in the attack on Gen. Taylor by foreigners, and that the Mexican fort of San Juan de los Rios is filled with foreign engineers, and the army now this side of the Rio Grande is accompanied by French, English and other artillerymen. It also gives the following translation of a proclamation which Ampudia has found means of distributing in the American camp, by way of letting their readers into the secret service of the war now waging:—

The Commander in Chief of the Mexican Army to the English and Irish under the orders of the American General Taylor:

Know Ye: That the Government of the United States is committing repeated acts of barbarity against the magnanimous Mexican Nation: that the Government which exists under "the flag of the stars" is unworthy of the designation of Christian.

Recollect that you were born in Great Britain; that the American Government looks with coldness upon the powerful flag of St. George, and is provoking to a rupture the warlike people to whom it belongs. President Polk boldly manifesting a desire to take possession of Oregon, as he has already done of Texas. Now, then, come with all confidence to the Mexican ranks, and I guarantee to you, upon my honor, good treatment, and that all your expenses shall be defrayed until your arrival in the beautiful capital of Mexico.

German, French, Poles, and individuals of other nations! Separate yourselves from the Yankees, and do not contribute to defend a robbery and usurpation which, be assured, the civilized nations of Europe look upon with the utmost indignation. Come, therefore, and array yourselves under the tri-colored flag, in the confidence that the God of Armies protects it, and that it will protect you equally with the English.

PEDRO DE AMPUDIA.
FRANCISCO R. MORENO,
Adj't of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Rio Grande.—We presume our readers all understand that the Rio Grande, Rio Bravo and Rio del Norte are so many different names of the same great River, which rises in the Southern slope of the Rocky Mountains and runs nearly due South almost 2,000 miles into the Gulf of Mexico. Its course is in good part through a thinly peopled desert, in some places mountainous, in others composed of wide, sterile plains.—Valuable mines of gold and silver exist in the province of Santa Fe, some 1,500 miles from its mouth. The river is generally rapid and rocky, rendering navigation dangerous if not impossible, but we believe it may be ascended by steamboats some 4 to 500 miles. Matamoros, some 70 to 80 miles from the Gulf, is the usual head of navigation.

James McCafferty was hung in Huntingdon on the 5th inst., for murder, committed while he was drunk. From an account of the execution in the Huntingdon Journal, we copy the following:

"The Sheriff then put the rope around his neck, when he turned to those present, and said in substance, that he did not believe that he was naturally a bad-hearted man; that bad company and liquor had brought him to this; and that all his bad acts were done when he was drunk. The drop then fell, and the rope broke in two places, immediately above the knot, and below the beam. It was then doubled. The criminal walked up on the scaffold the second time, with as much firmness and unshaken confidence as he did the first. The Sheriff then put the rope around his neck the second time, and asked him if he wanted to say any thing more? He replied, 'No, I'm too bad hurt,—swing me off.' He stood for a moment in awful silence and stillness, without exhibiting the least apparent tremor. The drop fell, there was a slight quivering of the feet, and all apparent motion ceased. In twelve minutes his pulse ceased to beat, when he was pronounced dead by the physicians. He was then cut down, and given in charge of his relatives for burial."

Awful Suicide.—A man by the name of PAWEN, a tailor by trade, (who has worked in this city,) came to his death in a horrible manner on Monday night last at Gaston. Just before the arrival of the freight train of cars from Petersburg, he went on the track, laid himself down between the rails crosswise, his neck on the iron bar and his feet firmly braced against the opposite rail. In this awful situation he awaited the approach of the locomotive, having attached thereto twenty-five heavily laden cars—all of which passed over his neck, producing of course instant death. He had placed his hat at a convenient distance, in which was found a letter announcing his determination to "shut off this mortal coil," and asking certain gentlemen named therein to make some provision for his destitute wife and three children. This is the same man who last year jumped out of the third story window of the Hollingbrook hotel, Petersburg.—Richmond Register.

When Leander was ready to go to the bath of Thermopylae, while taking leave of his wife and children, she requested to know his last wish, and he replied—"I wish you a husband worthy of you, and children who may resemble you."

A Colored Lawyer.—A colored man, named Bradley, made application at N. York on Thursday to the gentlemen appointed by the Supreme Court to examine persons applying to be admitted as Attorneys at Law, to be admitted as an Attorney. He was pretty thoroughly examined by Mr. O'Connor, and the probability is that he will be admitted.

A FIGHTING IRISHMAN.

As the Boston Assessors, in the discharge of their duties, were on Wednesday afternoon visiting the inhabitants of Ward One, they called at the house of a patriotic Irishman, who seemed rather alarmed at their entrance, not knowing what could be the object of their visit—but his anxiety was quieted, and indeed he seemed quite delighted, when told that they were only taking the names of persons with a view of raising taxes!

"Taxes!" said he, "did you say, Taxes?—you shall have my name, any how, for Texas and Mexico, both!"

As they were leaving the house, he followed them, exclaiming,—

"An' tell me now, how many men you are going to raise for Texas,—an' shure, I'm ready to fight against them Mexican fellows at any time of the day. When shall we be wanted?"

This mistake of the Irishman was a natural one, and we much fear that he is not the only one in this country, who will find the words *Texas* and *Taxes*, to be synonymous terms. They are alike in sound and signification.—Boston Journal.

A Modern Leander.—A letter from Charleston, gives the following account of the causes that led to the capture of Lieut. Deas:

"It appears that Lieut. Deas was officer of the day, and it was customary for the American band to perform the national airs, when the 'Star Spangled Banner' was lowered in the evening. This concert of sweet sounds attracted the attention of the Mexicans on the opposite side, and crowds assembled on the banks of the river to listen to the strains of music; among them were many ladies. Lieut. Deas became enamored with a certain Mexican beauty, and signs and tokens of affection passed between them; on the same evening, like another Leander, he plunged into the Mexican Hellespont after his hero, and no sooner had he landed on the other side than he was secured as a prisoner. Love and not valor or friendship prompted him to swim across the river."

The Newark Advertiser contains a letter from an officer in the army of Gen. Taylor, in which is related the performance of a gallant exploit by Gilbert Dudley, a youth of 19, attached to the Army:

Returning two days ago from one of our most advanced pickets, whither he had been sent to convey orders, he came unexpectedly upon two Mexican soldiers, who had, apparently, just rowed across the river, and were refreshing themselves in a cool shade, having placed their muskets in thoughtless security against a neighboring tree. Gilbert was equal to the emergency; he sprang to the muskets, threw one upon the ground, and stepped upon it, while with the other he menaced the lives of his opponents.—They cowered beneath his eagle glance, and reluctantly pursued the course which he indicated. He carried the two muskets upon his left shoulder, drew his sword as a sort of pacificator, and thus marched them, at a respectable distance, straight into camp!

From them some desirable information was obtained, after which they were led blindfolded out of camp, set safely in their boats and dismissed. When Gilbert was asked how he was able to make such a double prize, he gave the Paddy's reply, and said, "Faith I surrounded 'em!"

The northern part of Texas is settling up with emigrants from Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, and Kentucky. The south, middle, and western parts of Texas are filling with emigrants from the Southern States and Europe. A large number of Germans are settling in that country. They, as usual, are huddling together so as to form a foreign embodiment. They will thus retain their foreign language, habits, and modes of thinking, as well as their foreign prejudices and antipathies. So long as they thus congregate and form foreign settlements they will never become Americanized. Having in our Republic different nations speaking different languages, will deprive us of our American nationality and mar the harmony of our Republic.—New Era.

The following Rules of Law to be observed in purchasing land, which we copy from an "old paper," may be worth the perusal of the newspaper readers of the present day, who are hankering after "real estate":—

ADVICE TO LAND BUYERS.
First see the land that thou intend'st to buy. Whether the seller's title clear doth lie, And that no woman to it doth lay claim, By dowry, jointure, or some other name, That it may comber.—Know if bound or free The tenure stand, and from each feeble It be released.—That the seller be so old That he may lawfully sell, thou lawfully hold.—Have special care that it not mortgaged be, Nor be encumbered on posterity.

A Colored Lawyer.—A colored man, named Bradley, made application at N. York on Thursday to the gentlemen appointed by the Supreme Court to examine persons applying to be admitted as Attorneys at Law, to be admitted as an Attorney. He was pretty thoroughly examined by Mr. O'Connor, and the probability is that he will be admitted.

BOROUGH ACCOUNTS.

ROBERT G. HARPER, Treasurer of the Borough of Gettysburg, from the 5th day of May, 1845, until the 4th day of May, 1846—both days included.

DR.	DOLLS.	CTS.
To balance of Duplicate for 1839, in hands of J. Slentz.	16	12
To do. for 1840, in hands of J. Major, Borough and Road Tax assessed for 1845.	64	21
Stall Rent (Market house)	776	50
	25	00
Balance due Treasurer,	\$881	92
	\$885	64

CR.

CR.	DOLLS.	CTS.
By balance due Treasurer at last settlement.	25	63
By Orders paid out as follows, to wit:		
Holding Borough Election, Geo. C. Strickhouser, Street and Road Commissioner,	10	00
George Corfidi, do.	65	00
John Slentz, do. 1843,	19	50
M. C. Clarkson—grave, &c.	14	70
Rev. H. L. Baugher—appropriation to road,	20	00
Joseph Slentz—High Constable,	36	00
Henry Rupp—repairs of Engines and attendance,	19	50
George Arnold—plank, &c.	2	29
Gettysburg & Petersburg Turnp. C. do.	1	70
Wm. H. Sell—spikes, nails, &c.	1	55
Henry Sell—shovels, &c.	2	20
D. Middlecoff—plank, &c.	2	54
Mrs. Thompson—grave, &c.	15	37
Thomas J. Cooper—plank, &c. 1842,	12	90
David Ziegler—stone and hauling,	19	25
Robert Smith—hauling,	7	50
Jas. A. Thompson do.	5	50
Peter Wertz do.	5	00
Conrad Snyder do.	3	57
J. L. Tate do.	5	00
F. Hanaway do.	27	93
M. Martz—work,	2	62
H. G. Wolf " "	9	56
Geo. G. Hall " "	1	50
Geo. Heck " "	1	50
John Adair " "	3	87
H. Shryock " "	6	25
D. Troxel " "	8	01
S. Witherow " and stone,	3	00
M. Reiling " "	3	00
M. Hahn " "	7	55
Mr. Pfutz " "	1	12
A. Crixer " "	5	25
John Warner " "	1	80
John Mayers " "	7	55
G. Haberson " "	11	62
M. Zeh " "	6	75
Henry Rine " "	4	12
E. Menche " "	7	37
Mr. Hoffman " "	2	81
Mr. Etter " "	1	37
John Martin " "	7	11
Henry Weldy—work and plank,	8	73
Andrew Polley—work,	3	00
S. Witherow—sees as Constable,	8	50
R. G. Harper—printing,	7	62
H. J. Schreiner do. &c.	30	00
Pay of Burgess and Council,	30	00
Clerk and Treasurer,	49	05
Fees and Releases—J. Major,	16	12
Balance of Tax in hands of J. Slentz,	253	90
Do. in hands of Q. Armstrong,		
	\$885	64

May 4th, 1846. The Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, do certify that they have examined the items which compose the above account of ROBERT G. HARPER, Treasurer of said Borough, for the year ending this day, and find them correct; and that there is a balance due said Treasurer, of Three Dollars and Seventy-two Cents.

D. HORNER,
President of Council.

By Note by Treasurer.—A considerable number of the orders in the above account were for services rendered in previous years.

May 11.

Laying of Corner-Stone.

THE Corner-stone for the building of a new Church, near Bonaughton, Mountpleasant township, Adams county, will be laid on Ascension Day, the 21st day of May. Persons of all denominations that love to see the cause of religion promoted, are hereby respectfully invited to attend the solemnities of the day.—The religious exercises will be conducted both in the German and English languages.

Services will begin on said day at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SAMUEL SWOFF,
GEORGE BOWMAN,
JACOB MILLER,
Building Committee.

May 4.

NOTICE.

ESTATE of Catharine Biesecker, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of CATHARINE BIESECKER, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have claims to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

HENRY BIESECKER, Ex'r.

March 23.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, about the middle of December last,

Two Sheep,

both rams—the one has the left ear off—no other marks. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

SAMUEL HERBST.

April 27.

NOTICE.

THE account of SAMUEL DUBROWAY, Assessor of JOHN HORNBERGER, has been filed for confirmation and allowance, in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the said Court has appointed Tuesday the 26th day of May, inst. for the confirmation of said account, unless cause to the contrary be then shown.

A. B. KURTZ, Pro'h'y.

May 4.

Blacksmithing.

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

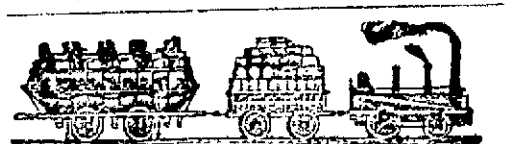
Gettysburg, Dec. 22

DOCTORS BERLUGHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles, for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, Pile Diseases, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.



Freights from Philadelphia.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 365 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT

York, April 20.

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber having removed from Gettysburg, persons having business with him may find him, during all the Courts, and on every Tuesday throughout the year, at the Hotel of James M. Cosh, in Gettysburg, and at all other times at his residence in Littlestown.

The undersigned is Commissioner for the Acknowledgment of Deeds and all other instruments of writing, under seal, to be used in the State of Maryland.

WM. MSHERRY.

March 30.

D. DURKEE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

D. DURKEE, having resumed the practice of law, has taken the office formerly occupied by William H. Kurtz, Esq., in Market square, one door from the Store of P. A. & S. Small, in the Borough of York. During the sitting of the Courts in Adams county, he can be found at his room in the public house of James M. Cosh, in the Borough of Gettysburg, when not engaged in Court.

Feb. 10.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

WM. B. MCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South-east Corner of the A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

REMOVAL.

G. C. FREYER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAS removed to Waynesboro', but will practice in the Courts of Adams county. He will be at the office of Wm. M'Sherry Esq., opposite the new Lutheran Church, during sessions of the Court.

Gettysburg, Aug. 4.

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwiddie.

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

of J. H. Shelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. If all work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or Country Produce.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

SELLING OFF AT COST!

GOODS,

THE undersigned being desirous of closing his business, will offer at COST, from this date, their entire Stock of

J. M. STEVENSON, Jr. & CO.

Gettysburg, Jan. 19.

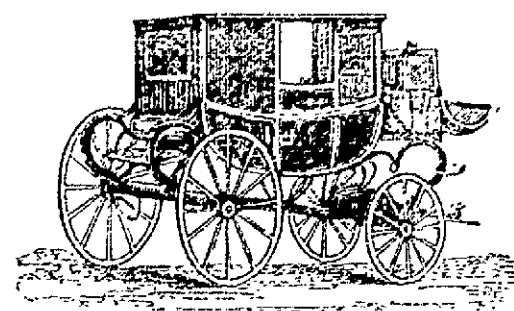
N. B. Also for sale the HOUSE & LOT.

THE STORE-ROOM is admitted to be the most desirable in this place. If the property will be sold very low.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22

COACH-MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order,

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

Farmers, Attend!

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he continues the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his Old Stand in York street—East end—(formerly Buckingham's establishment) where he will execute all work in his line, in a most substantial manner, and on reasonable terms.

He invites calls from Farmers and others, assuring them that he will do all work in such a manner as cannot but please.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

An Apprentice Wanted.

AN APPRENTICE to the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS will be taken by the subscriber—Any one coming well recommended, about sixteen years of age, may obtain a good situation by making application, immediately, to

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

STYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

Thrashing Machines,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent Two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Establishment in the Western part of the town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

John M. Orem & Co.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

No. 229, Baltimore st., N. W. corner of Charles, BALTIMORE.

HAVE received their Spring and Summer

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

which they will make to order in the best and most fashionable style.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

On the second floor of their building, which has been fitted up for the purpose, will be found a large assortment of the finest and medium qualities of Clothing ready made, of superior style and workmanship.

No variation in prices.—The lowest price is distinctly marked in figures on every garment.

The basement has been handsomely fitted up for the sale of Goods by the piece—a very large assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, being always on hand, at the lowest market prices, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.

April 6.

NEW WINE & LIQUOR STORE.

M. & A. HAY,

WOULD respectfully make known to the public that they have opened a WINE AND LIQUOR STORE in the house formerly kept by Hay's Tavern, Sign of the Indian King, on the south side of Main street, a few doors west of the Market House, and adjoining the residence of Charles A. Barnitz, Esq., in the Borough of York, where they will constantly have on hand for sale a choice and well selected assortment of

Wines, Brandies, Gins,

RUMS, WHISKIES,

CORDIALS AND BITTERS.

of all qualities and prices.

M. & A. HAY respectfully invite those who may need articles in their line to give them a call, as they are confident that they can please them both as regards quality and price, great care having been taken in the selection of their stock.

York, Feb. 23.

NOTICE.

Estate of Nancy Selie, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of NANCY SELIE, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

DAVID LEAS, Ex'r.

April 13.

Encourage Home Industry.

FARMERS & MECHANICS

WOOLEN FACTORY,

Near Hanover, York county, Pa.

THIS establishment has lately undergone much repair, and is now in complete operation—and will in future be conducted by the undersigned in all its various branches. They continue to manufacture goods of the best quality, such as

Satinet Cloth, Linseys, Blanketing, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed Buckram Cords, Carpets, Stocking Yarn, and Wool carded into Rolls,

AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

Satinet, Chain found,	33	per yard
Cloth, narrow,	45	" "
Kentucky Jeans,	25	" "
Blanketing, narrow,	35	" "
Linseys,	34	" "
Woolen Flannels, colored,	35	" "
Do. white,	34	" "

Wool carded into Rolls as low as can be done at any other factory.

Wool will be taken in at the following places, viz.—At George Bashear's Mill, in Union township; at Samuel Diller's, near Littlestown; and at the different Stores in Littlestown; at Mr. Jacob Fearer's Saw-mill, Mountjoy township; at Messrs. Wirt & Emmert's Store, and at the different Stores in Hanover; and at Mr. James K. Menough's Store, on the York road, where the same will be received and punctually delivered whenever finished. Written directions must be sent with the Wool.

The undersigned have entered into the above business, this season, with a renewed spirit, and will avoid no reasonable pains or expense, in executing such work as shall be, in point of beauty and utility, with the best productions of any other manufactory; and having none other than the best of workmen in their employ, they flatter themselves that the products of their mechanical efforts cannot fail to meet the approbation of all, and give unparalleled satisfaction. Should any mistake occur, they will endeavor, if possible, to rectify it.

Wool will be taken in payment at the highest prices.

SAMUEL DILLER & SON.

April 27.

All letters directed to Littlestown or Hanover, will receive immediate attention.

EXTENSIVE

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

THE Greatest Bargains in READY MADE CLOTHING are to be had at M. TRACY'S Old Established Pioneer Lane, No. 229 Market street, Philadelphia; who has just finished one of the largest and most complete assortments of Spring and Summer Clothing in the city, consisting of

Super Black Cloth Dress Coats,

from \$10 00 to \$14 00

" " " Frock " 10 00 to 14 00

" " " Dress " 11 00 to 14 00

Superfine Habit Cloth " 8 00 to 10 00

" " " Cashmerette, " 7 00 to 9 00

" " " Tweed " 4 00 to 5 00

" " " Croton " 2 50 to 3 50

" " " French Cassimere Pants, " 4 00 to 5 00

" " " Fancy Drillings, " 2 00 to 3 00

Fine Satin Vests, from 2 25 to 3 00

Extra fine Satin Vests, from 3 50 to 5 00

Marseilles " 1 00 to 2 50

Gentlemen's Fine Cloth Cloaks,

from 15 00 to 18 00

Shirts, Collars, Suspenders, Stocks, &c.

All garments at this establishment are warranted both in fit and quality of workmanship; they are all got up expressly for the retail trade, consequently more care is taken in the selection of the goods as well as the style of cutting. The proprietor of the establishment is a practical tailor (having served a regular apprenticeship to the business) and has none but practical workmen in his employ.

Gentlemen in want of Clothing may depend upon being suited in every respect, as we are determined not to be undersold by any competitors. All goods are purchased for Cash, and sold for Cash, which enables us to sell a little lower than those who deal on the credit system, it being a self-evident fact that the "nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling."

Also, always on hand an extensive assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS, which will be made to order at the shortest notice.

M. TRACY,

No. 229 Market street, Philadelphia.

May 4.

To Printers.

Type Foundry and Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE subscribers have opened a new Type Foundry in the city of New York, where they are ready to supply orders to any extent, for any kind of Job or Fancy Type, Ink, Paper, Cases, Galleys, Brass Rule, Steel Column Rule, Composing Sticks, Chases, and every article necessary for a Printing Office. Also, second hand materials.

The Type which are cut in imitation of the English letters, are cast in new Moulds, from an entirely new set of Matrixes, with deep counters, are warranted to be unsurpassed by any, and will be sold at prices to suit the times. All the type furnished by us is "hand cast."

The Types from any foundry can be matched at this establishment.

Printing Presses furnished also Steam Engines of the most approved patterns.

Composition Rollers cast for Printers.

COCKCROFF & OVEREND, 65 Ann st.

Dec. 22.

Mathew T. Miller,

(Successor to Robert T. Bicknell.)

EXCHANGE BROKER,

No. 8, South Third Street, Philadelphia.

BANK NOTES.—Notes on all the solvent

Banks in the U. States discounted at the lowest rates.

DRAFTS, NOTES and BILLS collected on the most favorable terms.

EXCHANGE.—Bills of exchange and Bank Checks on most of the principal cities of the Union, bought and sold at the best rates.

Exchange on England in large or small sums constantly for sale.

Bicknell's Reporter, Counterfeit Detector, and Price Current, is issued from this office every Tuesday. It is devoted chiefly to the condition of the Currency, the Markets, Banking institutions, Counterfeit Notes, &c. Terms \$5 per annum payable in advance.

Bicknell's Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List is published semi-monthly at \$1.50 per annum, monthly \$1 per annum, payable in advance. This work is printed in pamphlet form of 32 pages. Single copies 12 cents.

Office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Exchange hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Feb. 23.

A variety of Blanks.

Continually on hand and for sale at this Office.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the AD- MINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 26th day of May next, viz.:



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, May 25th, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

In a small part of our impression, the date of the paper was incorrectly made May 20, instead of May 25.

Hon. M. McClean will accept our thanks for an interesting public document.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE for June, is already on our table. There is a beautiful engraving of the Bedford Springs, and the Paris Fashions. The contents are all original, and of interest.

Finnegan Arrested!

It gives us pleasure to state that this notorious individual, who entered our County last fall, and kidnapped a family of colored persons from Menallen township, and against whom the Grand Jury found a true bill for the act, was arrested on Wednesday evening last, by the Sheriff of this county, and committed to prison. He, with unparalleled boldness, passed through our town in a buggy in the afternoon with another individual, and proceeded in the direction of his former adventure. He had disguised himself—but fortunately was known by one or two individuals. Whilst arrangements were being made to pursue him, he returned through town on his way to Maryland; and he had scarcely reached the outskirts of the town, when Sheriff SCHUBERT, accompanied by Ex-Sheriff McCLEAN and Mr. W. B. SEYLER, and followed by others, was in rapid pursuit, and after a chase of two miles overtook him. When overhauled, Finnegan leaped from the carriage and attempted to make his escape—but was soon safe in the custody of our fearless and energetic Sheriff. Great interest was excited in our village, during the chase, and a very large crowd assembled to witness the return of the captives and the captured.

State Taxes.

The State Treasurer has issued a circular to the Commissioners of the several Counties, asking their co-operation in paying the interest of the State debt, by a prompt payment of the Taxes, and informs them that an abatement of five per cent. will be allowed for all paid in previous to the 1st of August.

The Commissioners of this County have responded to the call, by giving notice that they will make an abatement of FIVE PER CENT. upon all State and County Taxes of this year, which are paid on or before the 5th of July.

Pennsylvania College.

The Summer Session of this Institution opened on Thursday last. We learn, with pleasure, that between 20 and 30 new Students have already entered—the number in attendance will therefore be greater than it has ever been.

Great Freshet.

On Saturday evening week, there was a great freshet along Little Conowing creek, and in some of the small streams in the south western part of the county. Above Fountain Dale, considerable damage was done by the carrying away of fences, out-houses, bridges, dams, &c. and in some places portions of the turnpike. We regret to learn that the farm of Mr. HANBY GORRUS was greatly injured by the removal, in many places, of the entire soil.

On the same day, the town of Staunton, Virginia, was visited with one of the most terrible and destructive floods that has ever been known in its annals. The streets were so completely filled with the rushing waters, that the pavements were literally torn up, and the paving carried away, deep sluices worn in the road, and the foundations of many houses injured. The loss is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$100,000. No lives were lost, although several citizens narrowly escaped drowning.

Pennsylvania and the Tariff.

On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. McCLEAN presented the following resolutions of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania:

Whereas the Tariff of 1812 produces no more than sufficient revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the General Government, and affords only an adequate incidental protection to American industry and American manufactures against foreign competition and foreign policy, and a consequent encouragement to commercial enterprise, to agricultural pursuits, and to the development of our own natural resources;

And whereas it is believed the people of Pennsylvania are opposed to any alteration in the existing Tariff, until further experience has shown that a modification is required to secure a continuance of such protection, and to promote the general welfare, Therefore—

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be and they are hereby instructed to oppose all attempts to alter or modify the Tariff act of the 30th of August, 1842.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the above preamble and resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

These resolutions were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The resolutions commanded very general attention, and when read, Mr. HENRY, of S. C. asked if these Resolutions were adopted by the Democratic State of Pennsylvania? (Laughter and cries of "Yes, they were.")

Mr. MC also presented resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania against the establishment of a National Bank, in favor of a Sub-Treasury, and against the distribution of the proceeds of the sale of the public lands. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The News from the Army.

The first part of the intelligence from the Army, published in the preceding page, appears, from the latest accounts, to be considerably exaggerated. A semi-official account, which comes in the second column, appears to be nearer the truth—and it is confirmed by official despatches which have been received at Washington from Gen. Taylor, at Point Isabel, and Maj. Brown, commanding the camp opposite Matamoros. Gen. Taylor had marched, as stated, to Point Isabel, with the chief part of his forces, (including Maj. Ringgold's Flying Artillery,) which post he reached unopposed, and intended to remain there until the arrival of reinforcements from home, which were expected to pour in daily. There was no attack made on the camp, left under command of Maj. Brown, except that from the Mexican batteries on the opposite side of the river. The fire was returned by Major Brown, and the Mexican batteries silenced, but the town of Matamoros had not been burnt or materially damaged, as far as was known. Major B. had not attempted to destroy it. One man was killed on the American side, but whether for how many on the other, was not known. The inhabitants, no doubt, had mostly fled before the commencement of the cannonade. No Mexican troops had appeared recently on the eastern side of the river, and it was thought that Gen. Anista had returned with his regulars to the other side of the river, leaving in the chaparrals only the rancheros—his irregular cavalry. The affair with Capt. Walker's Texan Rangers was much exaggerated. In the temporary absence of that gallant officer, his company lost by a surprise, but a handful of men—eight or ten. Captains Thornton and Hardee, and Lieut. Kane, of the 2d Dragoons, had arrived unhurt, prisoners of war at Matamoros, and reported themselves to Gen. Taylor, by letter, as kindly treated.

Another War Bill.

Another bill passed the House of Representatives on Tuesday last—years 191, says none—appropriating nearly SEVEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, for the pay of the Army, and other matters for prosecuting the war with Mexico.

Military Preparations.

From all sections of the country we observe that volunteers are tendering their services to the President, and it is said that he will immediately issue his requisition on the Governor of the different States for their quotas of the 50,000 volunteers. Pennsylvania is to furnish six Regiments.

Naval Preparations.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department to the different Navy Yards, to fit out forthwith every thing afloat, for the service in the South. A number of war vessels have already sailed for the seat of war.

Increase of the Navy.

On Wednesday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. King, of Georgia, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, by unanimous consent, reported a bill to provide for the construction of TWELVE IRON WAR STEAMERS, of not less than 1200 nor exceeding 1600 tons each, of a speed not less than 15 miles an hour, and one IRON FRIGATE, to carry 60 heavy guns, and appropriating FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS to carry the bill into effect. The steamers, it is supposed, will average, completed, an expense of \$100,000 each. The bill was read twice under the rules and committed.

Volunteers for the Army.

In the Southern cities the strongest war feeling is prevailing, and at New Orleans the volunteers were coming forth in immense numbers, swelled by companies from the various parishes of the State. A large number had already sailed for the "seat of war."

A large number of the young men of Washington City have enrolled themselves, and been accepted by the Government, as volunteers for service in the Southern army.

Plunder.

A system of plunder of the Government has already commenced to the South, by contractors and others. It appears that with \$12,000,000 of surplus funds in the Treasury, every thing for the use of the Army is purchased on credit at New Orleans, at a great sacrifice—and the certificates of the Quarter Master for supplies are hawking about at the shaving shops at 5 to 10 per cent. discount on the face. A heavy purchase of pork (1000 barrel) was made at \$13, when the same quality could have been bought for cash at \$100—other things in proportion. Steamboats and transports are chartered in the same way—and \$100,000 dollars paid for a steamboat to the Brazos Santiago, a run of 60 or 90 hours, and \$500 per day demurrage. The steamboat Alabama has also been chartered for three months to transport troops, ammunition, &c. between New Orleans and the Army, at \$10,500 per month—the Government also furnishing her with ammunition to protect her. Why could not one of the Government vessels be taken for the purpose? This would not fill the pockets of favorites!

Mr. Orin has declined.

GEO. L. ORIN, who was nominated some time since by the Whigs of Indiana for Lieutenant Governor, has declined being a candidate. It is said that he has taken this step from the conviction that, if he were to run for the office he would lose a large number of Whig votes on account of his having voted in the last Legislature against the bill for the arrangement and final liquidation of the public debt.

And his calculations, we doubt not, (remarks the U. S. Gazette,) were correct. No Whig should vote against a bill for liquidating a public debt.

The "United States" of Hanover, York county, have volunteered their services to the Government, to march at once to the aid of Mexico.

PENNSYLVANIANS, BE READY!

Requisition for Troops.

On Wednesday evening last the Governor of Pennsylvania received a requisition from the Secretary of War, by order of the President, for six regiments of troops, to be mustered into the service of the U. States, and hold themselves in readiness to march to the seat of war, whenever their services may be required.

The Companies are to consist of 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant, 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, 2 Musicians, 64 Privates. The Regiments are to consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant, 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quarter Master Sergeant, 2 Principal Musicians, 10 Companies.

Requisitions have also been made upon the Governor of Maryland for two Regiments of Infantry—and the Governor has issued his Proclamation for enrolling them. The Governor of Ohio has also received a requisition for three regiments.

The War—Gen. Scott.

The plan of the campaign is said to be that 50,000 men are to be brought into the field, the invading army to enter Mexico at four points, marching to and concentrating at the Capital. It is thought that this army cannot be assembled on the Rio Grande before the close of August—and Gen. Scott will not take the field until this large army is concentrated. He will then head them.

Jurisdiction over Oregon.

On Thursday last, in the Senate, the committee to whom had been referred the resolution relative to the establishment of a Territorial Government in Oregon, and also the House bill, reported that it was not expedient to act upon the matter at this time. It is certainly better not to have "too many irons in the fire" at once!

Mr. BENTON came out on the Oregon question again, in the Senate on Friday, in favor of compromise on 49°. His speech excited great attention. Mr. Buchanan and other members of the Cabinet were present, and the Chamber was densely crowded. He is to conclude his speech to-day.

The last accounts from Havana mention that the Mexican General Almonte had left there in the English packet steamer Tweed, for England and France, carrying with him the Proclamation of the President of Mexico, announcing the commencement of the war.

There is no late intelligence from the Army.

About 500 volunteers have already come forward in the City of Baltimore, prepared for Mexico.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (O. S.) met at Philadelphia on Thursday. The Rev. Dr. DUNN, of Princeton, was chosen Moderator.

The New School Assembly also met—and Rev. Dr. Cox was chosen Moderator.

The Magnetic Telegraph was struck by lightning in New Jersey, on Monday. About ten of the poles were shattered, and the wires broken at one place.

License System.

An election was held on Tuesday throughout New York to decide whether licenses should be issued to sell liquors. Nine-tenths of the towns heard from have decided against the licensing system. In Albany, the majority against licensing was 1510.

Awful Storm.

A dreadful tornado passed over the town of Grenada, Mississippi, on Thursday week, which destroyed nearly the whole of the town, and the lives of many valuable citizens. The number of persons killed was TWENTY-FOUR; and twenty others were severely injured! The number of houses prostrated was about TWENTY!

Armed Packet Ships.—All vessels bound out with valuable cargoes, says the New York Sun, have increased their number of men and carry an armament. Our large packet ships can, at little expense, be placed in a condition to beat off any privateer. A fast sailing Indian man has carried out several hundred muskets to distribute among the return Indians. A Long Tom on a pivot, with plenty of ammunition, will do considerable execution.

It is thought that Capt. Fremont, who has distinguished himself in command of the exploring expedition into Oregon and California, will be appointed Colonel of the new regiment of riflemen.

Does not reason and common sense teach us that Laxpuration is the most natural as well as the most effective agent in arresting and curing Pulmonary diseases?

Reason says yes, because Obstruction is either immediate, or remote; by the cause of Inflammation and Catarrhal Fever, producing Croup, Consumption, and Abscesses of the Lungs, Pain and Swelling of the Throat, Breast, Sides, or Shoulders—Bronchitis, exerting morbid and painful secretions thereby clogging up the lungs, so as to move or less impede blood circulation and the free circulation of the blood, causing Difficulty of Breathing, and Asthma, Pleurisy, Hoarseness and Loss of Voice, Dropsy of the Heart and Chest, Rupture of Blood Vessels and Bleeding from Throat and Lungs, and Spitting of Blood.

To remove this Obstruction, from which all the aforesaid and other serious diseases originate, and to procure a radical cure, nothing has ever been found equal to LUGNE'S Expectorant.

It stands unrivalled—it stands pre-eminent—it, and you will be forced to acknowledge that its virtues have not, nor cannot be overrated, that it stands far above and beyond the reach of competition; that it is the only reasonable, the only natural and the only truly successful method of curing and eradicating the Pulmonary Organs.

The whole Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. BAKER, Gettysburg, Pa.

Arrival of the Britannia.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

The Steamship Britannia arrived at Boston on Thursday morning. There is very little of interest by her. Cotton was brisk. The Irish Coercion Bill passed its first reading by a majority for Ministers of 149. The Corn bill has not been acted upon, but will probably follow the Coercion Bill. The Corn trade consequently remains in a very unsatisfactory state. The British forces are making arrangements for the occupation of the lately conquered country in India, which is exceedingly fertile, and will yield an annual revenue of £100,000.

There is no truth in the published rumor of Louis Philippe's death.

Letters were received by the Britannia, from Professor SCHUBERT, of Gettysburg, announcing his safe arrival in Europe.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Furnace Buildings) New York, and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receiving for the same.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour	4 00
Wheat	93 to 1 00
Rye	70 to 71
Corn	56 to 58
Oats	39 to 40
Beef Cattle	6 00 to 7 25
Pork	1 50 to 4 75

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Rev. E. V. Gerhart, Mr. HENRY A. McCLEARY, of Cumberland township, to Miss MARY A. daughter of Mr. John Hall, of Merallan township.

In Georgetown, (D. C.) on the 13th inst, by the Rev. Henry Tarring, Mr. JESSE KUGLE, of Gettysburg, to Miss MARY LOUISA ROSS, of Liberty, Frederick county, Md.

On Tuesday last, by Rev. Prof. Reynolds, Mr. Enoch KEYSER, of Hamilton township, to Miss MARY ELIZA M'LEAF, of Franklin township.

DIED.

On the 30th of April, very suddenly, JANE, wife of Wm. Morrison, and daughter of Thomas Baldwin, late of Merallan township, deceased, in the 25th year of her age.

On Tuesday evening last, very suddenly, Mrs. SARAH MILLER, of Mountpleasant township, aged 61 years.

On the 17th inst. Mr. JAMES LOCKHART, of Mountpleasant township, aged 75 years 2 months and 4 days.

On the 8th inst. Miss MARY ELIZA ALBERT, daughter of Mr. Abraham Albert, of Mountpleasant township, aged 35 years 10 months and 28 days.

On the 16th inst. Capt. JOHN COOK, of Conowing township, in the 55th year of his age. At Lancaster, on the 16th inst. much lamented, SAMUEL SINGMASTER BOWMAN, only son of the Rev. Dr. Bowman, in the 21st year of his age.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL SELL, AT THE COURT-HOUSE IN GETTYSBURG, On Saturday the 20th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A FARM,

And a number of LOTS, situate within a mile of Gettysburg, on the road leading from the last mentioned place to Emmitsburg.

The Farm contains about 130 Acres, is productive, and hand-somely and conveniently situated. It comprises the best portion of the Tract formerly owned by Col. M. C. CLARKSON. There is on it a LOG DWELLINGHOUSE, and STABLE, and two unfencing wells of good water, and an ORCHARD bearing good Fruit. The MEADOW LAND on the Tract is abundant and of a superior quality.

There will be sold at the same time with the Farm, and along with it, if desired, a WOOD-Lot,

containing about SIX ACRES. This Lot is convenient to the Farm, comprising a part of the original Tract.

There will be also sold at the same time and place, a number of

Lots, of from 3 to 6 Acres each, convenient to town, and suitable for pasturage.

Also, at the same time and place.

A Lot, or Tract of Land, adjoining the above mentioned Farm, lands of Emanuel Pitzer, Mr. Plank and C. W. Hoffman, containing about TWENTY Y ACRES.

Also—ANOTHER TRACT, adjoining the above mentioned Farm, lands of Ludwig E. Sig. Peter Weikert and Peter Tristler, containing about 67 ACRES. This Tract will be divided, if desired, to suit the convenience of purchasers.

Terms—One third of the purchase money for the Farm to be paid in hand, the residue in four equal annual payments, bearing interest. One-third of the purchase-money for the Lot to be paid in hand, the residue in two equal annual payments, bearing interest.

The payments to be secured to the satisfaction of the subscriber, who will guarantee the title to the purchase or purchases.

The property will be shown to any person desirous of seeing it, by the subscriber.

Gettysburg May 25.

MOUNTAIN LAND FOR SALE.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, On Friday and Saturday the 29th and 30th days of June next.

A Tract of Timber Land, late the Estate of JAMES NEASE, deceased, situate partly in Adams county, and partly in Cumberland county, adjoining lands of Simon Yetts and others. The Tract will be divided into

Lots of from 5 to 10 Acres, to suit purchasers. An indisputable title will be given.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the day, when attendance will be given and the terms made known by

JOHN C. KELLY, Auctioneer.

RAYMOND & CO'S MENAGERIE.



THIS SPECTACULAR COLLECTION OF WILD ANIMALS, FROM THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

Will open for exhibition in Gettysburg, on Friday the 29th inst.—For One Day Only!

All the most prominent and rare specimens of Natural History will be found in the collection, many of which have not heretofore been exhibited in the United States.

The science of Natural History opens a wide field for curious investigation, nature shows itself under such a diversity of forms, and dispositions in the brute creation, that close observation of them is always a matter of instruction and amusement. It is needless to say, that a visit to a well arranged Menagerie, is the only opportunity that the greater portion of a community enjoy, of beholding the fiercer and more formidable portion of nature's works. Its advantages are apparent. There, entirely free from danger, and almost at one view, are beheld the most ferocious monsters, so terrible to the countries which they inhabit; together with those more remarkable for their beauty or singularity of form. A superior Brass Band is attached to the establishment.

Doors open from 1 o'clock, P. M. to 1 P. M. Admission 25 cents; children half price. For particulars see bills and pamphlets. May 25.

NOTICE.

Estate of James Lockhart, deceased.

LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JAMES LOCKHART, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

The first named Executor resides in Straban township, the latter in Mountpleasant. JOHN DICKSON, Jr. & E. W. MONES LOCKHART, May 25.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

IN consequence of the present law, the business as well as the labor of the Office having greatly increased, the Post Master at Gettysburg is under the necessity of restricting the reception and delivery of correspondence to business hours. This is the construction given by the Department at Washington. The Office then, in future, will be opened at 7 in the morning, and closed precisely at 8 o'clock in the evening. Those who wish their letters to be mailed by the next morning mails, will deposit them before 8, P. M.

C. N. BERLUCCHI, P. M. May 18.

WHEATFIELD INN,

Howard Street, Baltimore.

WANTED, a YOUNG MAN to attend to the Office of the WHEATFIELD INN. One acquainted with the duties of the business preferred. Address,

JOHN WINTOSH, Wheatfield Inn, Baltimore. May 18.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

Has located permanently in Gettysburg; and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel. May 11.

NOTICE.

Estate of Jacob Parr, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the Estate of JACOB PARR, late of Gettysburg township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in the Borough of Hanover, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call with him and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

MICHAEL BUCHER, Administrator. May 18.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Parr, deceased.

LETTERS of Administration de bonis non on the Estate of GEORGE PARR, late of Gettysburg township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Hanover, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

MICHAEL BUCHER, Administrator. May 18.

Bonnets, Ribbons & Flowers.

Will be offered by the subscriber, a large assortment of Bonnets, Ribbons, Wreaths and Flowers, also, a fine lot of Shawls, Parasols, Parasollets and Sun Shades, for sale by

R. W. M'SHERRY, May 1.

Blacksmithing, good workmen at the Foundry, of the subscriber.

PLUMBE National Daguerrian Gallery.

AND PHOTOGRAPHIC DEPOTS, FOUNDED 1839.

Awarded the MEDAL, FOUR FIRST PREMIUMS, and TWO HIGHER HONORS, by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, respectively, for the most beautiful Colored Daguerreotypes, and best apparatus ever exhibited.

No. 205 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, adjoining Campbell's Jewelry Store.

Concert Hall, Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C. 251 Broadway, N. York; Market St., St. Louis. 75 Court St., Boston. Main street, Du Buque. 136 Chestnut St., Phila. Broadway, Saratoga. 56 Canal St., N. Y. Duane's Buildings, Alb.

127 Viell Rue de Tem. Middle St., Portland, Me. Paris. Main St., Newport. 33 Church St. Liverpool. — Norfolk, Va. 231 Main St., Lou. Ky. — Petersburg, Va. 176 Main St., Cinn. O.

May 11.

NEW SPRING GOODS, As Cheap as the Cheapest!

D. MIDDLECOFF,

Has just received from Philadelphia, a complete and splendid supply of

Seasonable Goods,

of the latest style and best fabrics, comprising Cloths, and Tweeds, of all colors, Cashmires, Satinets, Jeans, Corals, Drillings, Gambroines, Cottonades, Denims, Stripes, Plaids at 8 cents per yard and upwards, Silk, Cashmere, and Marcelline Vestings, Rich Ombre, and new style rept. Mouslin de Laines, Satin, Striped, and Plaid Barages, Graduated Barages, Robes, Balzourins, French Painted and Gingham Lawns, Earlston and Domestic Gingham, Prints in great variety, from 4 to 25 cents per yard, new Spring, Super, Oriental, Barage and Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs, Marcelline, Corded and Sea-grass Skirts, Chemizes, Hose for 6 cents, Gloves do., Laces and Edgings

LATE AND IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE ARMY.

From the N. O. Picayune, Extra, May 11.

Important from the Rio Grande—Gen. Taylor at Point Isabel—Attack on his Camp—Repulse of the Mexicans—Destruction of Matamoras—A general blockade of the Mexican Ports Ordered!

The steamship New York, Captain Windle, arrived in port on Sunday evening, having left Brazos Santiago the afternoon of Wednesday, the 6th inst. Her news is important, and of the most gratifying description.

Our last previous accounts came down to Wednesday the 29th ult. Captain Walker, of the Texas Rangers, having come into Point Isabel on the evening of the 25th ult., from his desperate encounter with the Mexicans, had volunteered to carry despatches to Gen. Taylor. We now learn by the New York that in that desperate attempt—so desperate as to be thought fool-hardy—he fully succeeded. Gen. Taylor learned from him the critical situation in which Point Isabel was placed, and the imminent danger of its being carried by an overpowering force of the Mexicans. He promptly determined upon a movement which should protect Point Isabel, and re-establish his communication with his supplies. Accordingly the evening of Friday, the 1st inst. he left his camp opposite Matamoras, with the main body of his forces, determined to cut his way through, leaving behind him for the defence of the works opposite Matamoras between 700 and 800 troops.

This movement of Gen. Taylor upon Point Isabel was effected without encountering a single Mexican. In place of molesting him they concentrated their troops about the camp which he had just left.

On the morning of the 3d, Gen. Taylor despatched Capt. Walker back to the camp for intelligence. The gallant Ranger executed his commission with success, returning to Point Isabel the afternoon of the 5th. He reported that the Mexicans taking advantage of the supposed weakness of the camp, commenced an attack upon it in front the morning of Sunday, the 3d, with all their batteries from the opposite side of the river, and simultaneously with a detachment of their forces on this side of the Rio Grande, in the rear. The Americans hotly returned the fire. The attack in the rear was immediately repulsed, and in less than 30 minutes, the Mexican batteries were silenced, and the city of Matamoras battered down. The loss to the Mexicans in the action is variously set down. While no account makes it less than 200, the latest report in regard to it, which we find in the Galveston News, carries it as high as 700. The Americans lost but a single man, it is said, who was killed by a shell. None were wounded—so admirable was the state of the works before Gen. Taylor left them. The town of Matamoras is a complete ruin; there are scarcely houses enough left standing to serve as hospitals for the wounded.

This attack and repulse, however, is considered but the opening of the campaign. Cannonading was distinctly heard at times, down to the hour of the departure of the New York. Gen. Taylor set forth on the 6th inst. to return to his camp with ample supplies. The Galveston News states that when he left Point Isabel, there was not the slightest doubt entertained that he would have to cut his way through vastly superior numbers of the enemy, who were known to be posted in large forces among the almost impassable thickets of chaparral on the road, with a determination to cut him off, if possible, in his attempt to regain his other forces. The number of Mexicans is entirely vague and uncertain, though all the statements agree in estimating them at not less than ten thousand, while many accounts put their numbers as high as fifteen or twenty thousand. All accounts agree also in stating that the Mexicans were rapidly flocking in from all quarters.

How many crossed the river could not be told, though the News thinks it would be reasonable to presume that a large part of their forces would be brought in to requisition to dispute the march of Gen. Taylor. They could not but see the importance of cutting him off, and would doubtless employ all their advantages of local knowledge, skill in horsemanship, and all their acknowledged resources in stratagem to accomplish their object. Gen. Taylor anticipated a formidable and desperate opposition to his march, but determined to accomplish it or perish.

Thus reasons the Galveston News, and accordingly anticipates intelligence of a decisive general action. We are greatly inclined to doubt whether the Mexicans would venture to attack Gen. Taylor's whole force, although they so outnumbered him; but should they do so, we are confident that we shall have a glorious victory to recount. One account before us states, however, that General Taylor had not left Point Isabel, and probably would not leave there before the arrival of further reinforcements—he having full confidence in the ability of the troops left in camp to maintain their position against any odds.

The arrival of the New York at Point Isabel was most opportune. It will be recollected that she had nearly two hundred troops on board under Lieut. M. Phail, as well as several field pieces. These were all safely landed. Even without the arrival of further reinforcements, the post at Point Isabel must have

been so strengthened as to place its safety beyond reasonable doubt. Martial law has been proclaimed there and at Santiago, and every man pressed into the service. But ere this, further support has reached Point Isabel from this city and Pensacola.

The accounts from Texas in regard to volunteers are by no means satisfactory. The greatest apathy seems to prevail throughout the country.

Col. Hays, of the Rangers, with his force of about four hundred men, stationed in the San Antonio country, determined to march at once for Gen. Taylor's camp, as soon as he learned that it was in a critical condition; nor would it surprise us to hear that Col. Hays, with his dragoons, had done the same thing.

While Gen. Taylor was at Point Isabel, he dispatched a schooner to Vera Cruz with intelligence of the proceedings upon the Rio Grande. We presume that Commodore Connor will at once formally blockade every Mexican port on the Gulf.

With great pleasure we see it mentioned in the Bulletin that the commander of the United States schooner Flirt, having observed a small encampment of Mexicans on the island at the mouth of the Brazos Santiago, and knowing the great danger of the point at the entrance of the harbor being in possession of the Mexicans, landed with his men and dispersed the camp. The reader will recollect that the utmost fear was felt that the Mexicans might fortify a position here which would command the approach to Point Isabel.

It is stated that the American camp at the time of the action was commanded by Major Ringgold.

The following is another account, which purports to be more correct, and semi-official, of the

ATTACK UPON GEN. TAYLOR'S CAMP.

On the first of May the main body of the Army of Occupation marched from the camp on the Rio Grande, leaving as a garrison in the field works, opposite Matamoras, the 7th Regiment of Infantry and two companies of Artillery, commanded by Capt. Lowd and Lieut. Bragg—the whole commanded by Major Brown, 7th Infantry.

On the 2d the Army encamped at Point Isabel. Early in the morning of the 3d a heavy cannonade was heard in the direction of Matamoras, which was continued during the day, and at intervals through the night and during the day of the 4th. Owing to the difficulty of communicating with the fort, no intelligence was received at headquarters respecting the result of the cannonade, until the morning of the 5th, when a party sent forward to communicate brought a despatch from Major Brown, announcing the particulars, a brief statement of which follows:

At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, a fire was opened upon the fort from one of the Mexican batteries, and was continued with seven guns. The fire was immediately returned and the battery silenced by our guns in thirty minutes—two of the enemy's guns supposed to be dismounted.

The enemy then commenced firing from the lower fort and mortar battery; a brisk fire of shot and shells was kept up, but without damage to the fort or garrison.

A deliberate fire was now kept up by our eighteen pounders upon the enemy's guns and the city of Matamoras, the consulate flags being respected.

The fire of the enemy was kept up without cessation until half past 7. At 10 it was temporarily suspended, but recommenced and continued at intervals until 12 at night. Although it is believed that some 1200 or 1500 shot were fired by the enemy during this period, but one casualty occurred—a sergeant of B Company 3d Infantry being killed. Not one of our guns was dismounted, though the enemy's fire was concentrated for some time on the 15 pounder battery and the shot frequently struck the embrasures. At 5 o'clock on the morning of the 4th the fire was resumed by the enemy, continued for twelve or fifteen shots, and kept up at long intervals during the day, but without effect.

The amount of damage done to the enemy, beyond silencing their batteries, cannot yet be correctly known.

Our informant assures us that it was understood to be Gen. Taylor's intention to remain at Point Isabel until that post should be perfectly fortified, and a large accession of troops should arrive; but he further gives us every reason to encourage those enrolling or who may desire to enroll themselves, to believe that Gen. Taylor will lead them at once into active service—that it is his firm intention to carry the war into Mexico.

Requisition for More Troops.—We learn from Headquarters that Major General Gaines, commanding the Western Division of the U. S. A., has made a requisition upon the Governors of the following States for additional troops, to proceed as soon as ready to the Rio Grande:

Tennessee to furnish 4 Regiments of 600 men each.	2,400
Kentucky the same.	2,400
Missouri two Regiments.	1,200
Mississippi two Regiments.	1,200
Alabama two Regiments.	1,200
Total amount of men	8,400

The above are all to be infantry and riflemen.

And one Regiment to comprise 1000 mounted gun men, to be raised in Louisiana, under command of Col. Lafayette Saunders, an "old veteran" who was with Gen. Canell during the last

war, and performed most valuable services, add to the above

Total of requisition, 10,000
Gen. Gaines, with the promptitude which characterizes all his actions, has requested each of the Governors of the above States to anticipate the requisition of the President of the U. States; by mustering and forwarding the men called for, even should that requisition not reach them before they are ready. Thus waiving all formality so as to aid in procuring a prompt and decisive victory over our Mexican foes.—N. O. Delta.

CAPTAIN THORNTON AND LIEUT. KANE NOT KILLED!

An arrival at New Orleans on the 12th, from Point Isabel, brings the pleasing information that neither Capt. Thornton nor Lieut. Kane were killed in the affair of the surprise and surrender of Capt. Thornton's dragoons. They are prisoners of war. The following is a particular account of the affair:

On the evening of the 23d ult. Gen. Taylor's spies brought in intelligence to the effect that about two thousand five hundred Mexicans had crossed the Rio Grande to the Texas side above the American Fort, and that about fifteen hundred of the same had crossed below. Gen. T. immediately dispatched a squadron of dragoons to each place of crossing for the purpose of reconnoitering them and ascertaining their position. The squadron ordered below was in command of Capt. Ker, the one above was commanded by Capt. Thornton, and composed of Capt. Hardee, Lieut. Kane and Mason, with sixty-one privates and non-commissioned officers. The former commander, Capt. Ker, on arriving at the point where it is supposed they crossed, found that the report was false, that they had not crossed there but had all crossed above, which was afterwards proved by Capt. T.'s command being surprised, in which Lieut. Geo. Mason, with nine men, were killed and two wounded. The wounded were sent to Gen. Taylor's camp; the army having no hospital in the field. Capt. Thornton, Hardee and Lieut. Kane miraculously escaped, together with the balance of the non-commissioned officers and men, but were captured and are now prisoners of war in Mexico.

The circumstances which led to the surprise are these: After Capt. T.'s command had proceeded up the Rio Grande about twenty-four miles, and as was supposed, to within about three miles of the Mexican camp, the guide refused to go any further, and stated for his reason that the whole country was infested with Mexicans. Capt. T., however, proceeded on with his command about two miles when he came to a farm house, which was enclosed entirely by a chaparral fence, with the exception of that portion of it which bordered on the river, and this was so boggy as to be impassable. Capt. T. entered this enclosure through a pair of bars and approached the house for the purpose of making some inquiry: his command followed him. So soon as his command had all entered the enclosure, the enemy, having been concealed in the chaparral, about two thousand five hundred in number, completely surrounded him and commenced firing upon his command. He then wheeled his command thinking that he could charge through the enemy and pass out where he had entered, not however without a considerable loss. This he attempted but did not succeed, the enemy being too strong.

At this instant, Capt. Hardee approached him for the purpose of advising him how to extricate themselves. The firing of the enemy still continuing, Captain Thornton's horse, having doubtless received a shot, ran away with him and leaped the chaparral fence and plunged into a precipice, where he fell, with Capt. T. under him, where the latter remained insensible for five or six hours. This casualty placed Capt. Hardee in command, who attempted with the residue to make his escape by the river, intending on arriving at its margin to swim it. In this he failed, finding it so boggy that he could not get to it. He then returned, taking the precaution to get out of distance of musketry, dismounted and examined the arms of his men, determining to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Before he had succeeded, however, in the inspection of his arms, a Mexican officer rode up and asked him to surrender.

Capt. H. replied that he would surrender on one condition, which was, that if the Mexican General would receive them as prisoners of war, and treat them as the most civilized nations do, he would surrender, but on no other condition.—The Mexican officer bore this message to the General commanding, and returned with the assurance that he would. Capt. H. then surrendered. Captains Thornton and Hardee, with Lieut. Kane and the residue of non-commissioned officers and privates of Capt. T.'s command, are now prisoners of war in Mexico.—The enemy treat them remarkably well.

Lieut. George Mason was a fine young officer, and his death is much regretted. His sabre belt was recognized among some articles that were subsequently captured from the enemy.

From the New York Evening Post, May 15.

An interesting letter is published in the Albany Atlas, dated from the American camp before Matamoras. It was written on the 21st of April, just before the late engagement between the Americans and the Mexicans. We transfer to our columns such parts of it as are important.

"West of the Nueces the people are all Spaniards. The country is unhabitable

excepting the valley of the Rio Grande, and that contains a pretty dense population, and in no part of the country are the people more loyal to the Mexican Government.

"The soil on the river is of great fertility, and, though imperfectly cultivated, produces considerable corn, cotton, and sugar. On the river are several fine towns, some on one side, some on the other.—Matamoras 9,000 inhabitants, Reinoso 1,500, Comogo 3,000, Mier 5,000, Querro 3,500, Loredo 1,500, Presidios 5,000, San Fernando 15,000; and, when you get higher up towards Santa Fe, there is another populated country.—These people are all Spaniards, and actuated by a universal feeling of hostility towards the United States, and since our arrival nearly all of them have left this side of the river and gone over, leaving their houses and much valuable property, notwithstanding every assurance from General Taylor that all their rights and property would be respected by our Government. They quarrel among themselves, but against a foreign foe they are united."

GEN. SCOTT AND THE ARMY.

A letter from Washington, dated on the 17th inst. says:

"I learn this evening that Gen. Scott will not probably take his departure for the South before Wednesday, and perhaps not then. There appears to be no doubt, however, that he will take command of the army, as it appears to be understood that hostilities will not be continued to the Rio Grande, but that 'the war will be carried into'—Mexico. The South and Southwest, it is stated by members of Congress from that section of the country, will not be gratified at the appointment of Gen. Scott, but it would seem to be proper that the General-in-chief of the army should take the command in person of so large a force as it is proposed to take into the field.

"I understand, from a responsible quarter, that requisitions have been made upon all the States and territories to furnish their quota of the 50,000 volunteers, in proportion to their population. New York is called on for eight regiments; Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee and Virginia, six; Maryland, two; the District of Columbia, one battalion; and the other States and Territories in the same ratio. They will not all be immediately called into active service, but are required to hold themselves in readiness for the shortest notice. It is proposed to concentrate the entire force of the regular army, including the increase provided by the recent act, on the Rio Grande, or in Mexico, leaving the manning and defence of the fortifications entirely to the volunteers, from whom a sufficient number will be detached for that purpose."

THE COMMAND.

It is now understood that Gen. Scott will have command of the Army against Mexico, and that thirty thousand men will be placed under his command. If any blow is to be aimed at Mexico, it must be a heavy one. This allowing her little squads to pick off a few of our men, and to consider such a course a victory, must not be permitted. Mexico, like the nettle on her own cactus, must be pressed boldly, firmly, and strongly, and her forces against us will be crushed. Lightly touched they will only sting.—No better officer could enter any field than Gen. Scott. Besides his military skill and experience, he has the feelings and knowledge of a civilian, which will enable him to appreciate the rights and feelings of the citizens, as well as the honor of the army. He knows when to strike, and when to spare: how to turn a victory to the credit of the victors, and to avert disgrace by preventing excesses.—U. S. Gaz.

We have never known the Whig sentiment to be more unanimous, more sound, more true to the country, than in the present juncture of affairs. All questions have been postponed until arms, money, provisions, and men are supplied to repel hostilities and preserve the lives and the honor of our army on the frontiers. With a full conviction of the impropriety, or at least the impolicy, of the course of the Administration in sending troops to the Rio Grande at this time, and under the circumstances in which they were sent, the Whigs have not hesitated or faltered in their duty. They have spoken out independently and manfully; but they have held nothing back from those having the control of public affairs which they wanted in the crisis they have brought upon the nation.—They have come up to all our expectations. And those who, if danger does come in reality, or if it shall become necessary to punish aggression, will be, as we have always said, foremost in defence of the country, and in the front rank in any emergency, will be found the Whigs. They will merge their party feelings into their love of country, and serve her alone faithfully and honorably.—Aler. Gazette.

Important Offer.—We understand, says the Pennsylvaniaian, from good authority, that one of the chiefs of the Creek nation, now in Washington city, has offered to the President the services of two thousand picked warriors, should they be required in the conflict with Mexico.

Playing Old Soldier.—The Picayune has the following rather severe bit, which we hope has more of fancy than fact in it:

Unaccountable.—We don't know when we have seen so many people carrying their arms to slings as we did yesterday. Can it be that the fighting had any thing to do with it?

Governor's Proclamation.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Ly FRANCIS R. SWEENEY, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in his Proclamation of the 13th inst. has announced that by the acts of the Republic of Mexico, a State of War exists between that Government and the United States.

AND WHEREAS, It is our first duty to acknowledge our dependence upon the Great Ruler of the Universe;—I do, therefore, invoke the good people of the Commonwealth, by their religion and their patriotism, to submit as freemen should, to this dispensation of Providence, and humbly ask of HIM, who alone can give counsel and strength, to sustain us in the last resort of injured Nations.

AND WHEREAS, The President has been authorized by Congress, to call for and accept the services of fifty thousand volunteer soldiers, to protect and maintain the honor and security of the Union.

AND WHEREAS, All the force that may be required promptly and efficiently to conduct the War, and bring it to a speedy and successful termination, should be in readiness to meet every contingency that may occur in its progress.

AND WHEREAS, The union of the States binds together the separate Sovereignities, and secures one common feeling and interest, in which the people of Pennsylvania largely participate.

The Officers and Soldiers of this Commonwealth will, therefore, with that alacrity and zeal which animate Freemen, and for which they are distinguished, hold themselves in readiness promptly to meet and repel the enemies of the Republic, and to preserve the rights and honor, and secure the perpetuity of the Union.

ALL PERSONS who have charge of public arms, and other munitions of war, are reminded by our existing relations, that it is their imperative duty immediately to prepare them for the Public Service.

AND WHEREAS, The power of the Union is made effective for protection and defence, in all emergencies, by the harmony and energy of the people of each State;—therefore,

All the citizens of the Commonwealth are exhorted to be united, firm and decided "in preserving order, and promoting concord, in maintaining the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities, for obtaining a speedy, just and honorable peace."

GIVEN under my hand and the GREAT SEAL of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, this 16th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1846, and of the Commonwealth the seventieth.

By the Governor,
J. MILLER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Gen. CAMERON, on presenting to the Senate of the United States on Friday week, the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Philadelphia, tendering to the government their services in bringing to a conclusion the hostilities between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, prefaced them with the following noble and patriotic sentiments:

Mr. CAMERON said that there were twenty thousand persons present; that men of all parties had forgotten their political predilections, and come together to sustain the country in its emergency. The meeting had been held within sight of the building in which was signed that great charter of human rights, the declaration of independence; and he was glad to say that the spirit of 1776 still remained there. Louisiana had first stepped out nobly to offer her troops and her money to aid the country in the approaching contest; and he felt proud of the spectacle presented by the great city of his native State, assembling her sons, without a dissenting voice, to sustain the constituted authorities in their vindication of the rights and the honor of the nation. Pennsylvania (he said) had a muster-roll of two hundred and thirty thousand intelligent and hardy militia, and she has a volunteer force of thirty-two thousand men, armed, equipped, and drilled, ready for the field—every one of whom, he pledged himself, would be ready to march at the first tap of the drum, if the country should need their services. He would not detract from the merits of other States, all of whom would strive to be foremost in the race of patriotism; but if the war should continue, he ventured to say that the unpretending State which he had the honor in part to represent would, as she had twice done before, give more men and more money to the cause of our common country than ever was given by any other State in the Union. No man would, in that State, inquire about the cause of the war, but all would join the standard of the country, to bring it to a speedy and honorable termination. Pennsylvania would show to the world that she had in her mountains and her valleys "coal enough to warm all her friends, and iron enough to cool the enemies of her country."

While on all hands we hear loud and deep condemnation of the administration of the government that has brought the nation into its present position, we are glad to state that equally prevalent is the sentiment, that the country must be sustained by the people, and that the very weakness and errors of the administration, only the more commend to the support of the citizens the honor and safety of the nation.—U. S. Gaz.

President's Proclamation.—The President's Proclamation announcing war with Mexico, is copied nearly word for word from Mr. Madison's Proclamation of June 10, 1812, announcing the declaration of war with Great Britain, according to act of Congress of the day previously.

The document may be found in Niles' Register for 1812.—N. Y. Expr.

Official Mexican Document.

Extract from a Proclamation by the Supreme President of Mexico, dated April 23.

"At the time Mr. Slidell presented himself, the troops of the United States occupied our territory, their squadrons threatened our ports, and they prepared to occupy the peninsula of the Californias, of which the question of the Oregon with England is only a preliminary. Mr. Slidell was not received because the dignity of the nation repelled this new insult. Meanwhile the army of the United States encamped at Corpus Christi, and occupied the Isla del Padre; following this they then moved to the Point Santa Isabel, and their standard of the stars and stripes waved on the right bank of the Rio Bravo del Norte, opposite the city of Matamoras, blockading that river with their vessels of war. The village of Laredo was surprised by a party of their troops, and a small party of our men, reconnoitering there, was disarmed. Hostilities, then, have been commenced by the United States of North America, beginning new conquests upon the frontier territories of the departments of Tamaulipas and New Leon, and progressing at such a rate that troops of the same United States threaten Monterey. No one can doubt which of the two Republics is responsible for this war—a war which any sense of equity and justice and respect for the rights and laws of civilized nations might have avoided. I have commanded the General-in-chief of our forces on the northern frontier to repel all hostilities offered to us, which is actual war against any power making war on us, and calling upon the God of battles, He will preserve the valor of our troops, the unquestionable right to our territory, and the honor of those arms which are used only in defence of justice. Our General will govern himself by the established usages of civilized warfare. With orders from me to prevent, if possible, the effusion of blood, he will intimate to the General-in-chief of the American troops that he shall return to the other side of the Rio de las Nueces, the ancient limits of Texas. Those nations interested in preserving the peace of so many years, and who may be injured in their commercial relations with the Mexican Republic, will perceive the hard alternative to which they are reduced, by the politic invasion of the United States, and they (the nations) must succumb or defend their existence thus compromised. I solemnly announce that I do not declare war against the United States of America, because it pertains to the august Congress of that nation, and not to the Executive, to settle definitely the reparation which so many aggressions demand. But the defence of the Mexican territory, which the United States troops invade, is an urgent necessity, and my responsibility would be immense before the nation if I did not give commands to repel those forces who act like enemies; and I have so commanded. From this day commences a defensive war, and those points of our territory which are invaded or attacked will be energetically defended."

Fearful Conflagration on the Saguenay, in Canada.—On the 4th inst., while the people at the new settlement on the Cheze Marse were clearing their lands, and burning the refuse, the wind coming on to blow furiously the flames were carried along the settlement, destroying houses, barns, cattle, seed, grain, agricultural implements, &c. &c., and reaching the village, at the mouth of the river, destroying every house there, including the Catholic Church, and two extensive mills, owned by William Price, Esq., of Quebec. The fire continuing a mile further round to the Grand Bay village, also destroying all the houses there, except the Church, the Presbyters and Mr. Price's store and houses. The number of people left houseless, and without means of sowing their lands, is estimated at about 3000.

A letter from the Catholic Missionary at that place states that all the provisions had been destroyed, with the exception of a few barrels of flour.

Accounts from the river Ouelle (South shore) state that the fire is also raging with fury in the back settlements of that place, and three or four houses and barns had been burnt to ashes.

The government of the Province immediately took measures to distribute rations among the sufferers in the Saguenay Country, and recommended the Legislature to take into consideration the propriety of granting pecuniary relief.

Some vandal thief, who visited the mansion of the venerated Washington at Mount Vernon last week, was guilty of a shameful mutilation of an exquisitely sculptured marble mantle piece which had been presented by Lafayette to Washington. The sculptured panel upon which the mutilation was made represents an agricultural scene with a small cottage in the front, a well, a girl pouring water into a tub, around which are cabbages, radishes, &c. to be washed, and a little boy standing near the maid, who was represented as holding up a radish to his mouth. The whole arm of the boy, with its beautiful hand and radish, was broken off above the shoulder and carried away.

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